

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

**THE TRIBUNE.**  
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription price of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

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**(DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.)**  
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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

**To Correspondents.**  
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

A Rebel force estimated at 10,000, with twelve pieces of artillery, were within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' pike, at daylight on Thursday morning. Gen. Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, met the enemy's advance early in the morning. Sharp skirmishing commenced with varying success. At last accounts Gen. Rousseau had driven the Rebels three miles toward Murfreesboro'.

Our troops stationed in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Va., having been greatly molested of late by bushwhackers, it has been determined to put a stop to the disorder by arresting the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, many of whom are believed to be connected with these Rebel bands. On Saturday 32 alleged warm Rebel sympathizers, residing in these counties, were committed to the Old Capital to await investigation.

Admiral Farragut's final account of the capture of Fort Morgan has reached the Navy Department. The fort did not fire a gun, but after raising the white flag, and pending the exchange of notes, the Rebels spiked the guns and destroyed the ammunition they had surrendered—a proceeding only less dishonorable than shooting unarmed captives.

A Fortess Monroe dispatch of Thursday says: "A schooner, name unknown, ran the blockade yesterday, and got safely to Smithfield, Va. A small force was sent to Smithfield yesterday, with orders to make a reconnaissance, but was met by a party of guerrillas and prevented from landing. The small steamer from Brooke has arrived from City Point with 20 prisoners."

Thirty more of the sixty Rebel sympathizers and suspicious characters arrested in Loudoun County a week or two ago, were released from the Old Capital on Thursday, upon their parole of honor not to do anything injurious or detrimental to the United States Government.

Thursday passed off quietly in the Army of the Potomac, there being no changes of position on either side. A fifteen-inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, has recently been run up the road opposite to Petersburg, and a few shells thrown into the city.

A gang of guerrillas near New-Haven, Ky., on Thursday, stopped a railroad train, burned the express car, and robbed the passengers. Jersey's gang of two hundred guerrillas returned on Thursday forenoon from a raid to the Ohio river.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Delaware for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances.

An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton with regard to credits on the late call for men, is printed elsewhere.

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Hecla at Halifax, and of the Caledonia off Cape Race, we have five days later news from Europe.

Orders have been issued in England that no ships-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of the British ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

The Niagara, according to a Lisbon telegram of August 18, was in the Tagus. Her intention was supposed to be the interception of the Georgia.

The last advices from Frankfurt show a loss of faith in United States Bonds, large sales having depressed the prices.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Algeria. The Czar has ordered a reduction of the Russian army.

The difficulty between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The fact may not be generally known that the Governor of Colorado has issued a proclamation urging either individuals or armed organizations to kill and destroy the hostile Indians and seize their property, distinguishing between them and those who are friendly. This proceeding of the Governor is independent of the Federal authorities, and may increase rather than lessen the calamities to which settlers and emigrants are now exposed.

An official dispatch received at Washington yesterday, says the murders and depredations on the Plains are committed by comparatively few of the several Indian tribes. It is understood that the Indian Bureau has sent thither a special agent, with a view to the pacification of the disaffected savages.

The scow Mayflower, that sailed from Cleveland on Friday morning of last week, laden with coal for Toledo, was capsized and sunk, carrying down the

captain, his wife and three children, and his sister, together with two of the crew, eight in all.

A battle is reported to have taken place on the 25th of July, near Knife River, between Gen. Sully's command and 5,000 Indians. The latter were defeated, losing 150; our loss, 5 killed and 30 or 30 wounded.

The New-York State Sunday School Convention, at Buffalo, adjourned on Thursday evening, after a three-days' session. The attendance was large, and the proceedings unusually interesting.

Peter A. Hargous, one of the oldest and best known shipping commission merchants of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence in Fifth avenue, after an illness of ten days.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department yesterday, amount to \$616,000, and to the Ten-Forty Loan \$333,400.

Gail Borden, of Winsted, Conn., condenses all the blackberries sent him for the army gratuitously, and furnishes all the sugar at his own expense.

The messenger of the Bank of Mutual Redemption (Boston) was robbed, yesterday forenoon, of fifty thousand dollars.

The Friends' Intelligencer (Philadelphia) announces that, owing to the increased price of paper and labor, they will have to discontinue the paper.

The steamer Platte Valley sank at Devil's Island, near Cape Girardeau, on Thursday night.

Gold opened at 25 1/2 and ran to 25 1/4. At this rate Sellers were abundant, and the price fell to 25 1/8 and closed at 25 1/8. Government Stocks generally are higher and in good demand, foreign orders appearing to sustain the market. There is a market for border State stocks of consequence, except for Kentucky 6s, which are rapidly taken. Railway shares were stronger in the early part of the day, but as the improvement there was a disposition to decline and prices yielded again. Money is quite active among Stock houses and little is done at less than 7 per cent.

There is an error regarding the time of the draft, as follows:—The President's proclamation says after the 5th of September the draft is to commence in places where the quota is not filled; counting correctly fifty days from the date of the proclamation, which was July 18. The official edition of the Laws of Congress, however, says sixty (not fifty) days. So if that be followed, the 16th of this month will be substituted for the 6th. The immediate attention of the Administration will, no doubt, be given to this matter.

### ATLANTA.

General SHERMAN's advance entered Atlanta about noon of yesterday—such is the great intelligence which flashed over the wires last night, and this morning electrifies the People of the South. The consummation of that magnificent campaign which the genius and indomitable resolution of Gen. Sherman have conducted from Chattanooga to the heart of Georgia is reached at last.

Territorial key of the Confederacy, Atlanta ranks in military importance beyond even Richmond, and passes into our hands as the assurance of the final dismemberment of the Rebellion, and the hopeless isolation of its component States. When Chattanooga fell, the first center of the great railway intercommunications which held the Rebellion together in military coherence was transferred to loyal possession and control. With Atlanta falls the second and practically the last hope of maintaining the integrity of that rebellious empire, which was linked together by iron roads capable of upholding a system of military defence for a territory so immense. There remains only a railway line, devious, protracted and uncertain; a line which scarcely for any military purpose impairs the completeness of the possession of the roads which unite at Atlanta; and upon which as a means of concentrating at either end the joint resources of Virginia and Alabama and the intermediate states, the Rebellion cannot depend for a moment. By common consent, Atlanta has been deemed the Gibraltar of the Rebellion; its value understood and admitted on both sides; its conquest now the final confession of the utter weakness, the vanishing resources, the exhausted strength of this accursed Rebellion.

Lacking details, we infer that—and from previous information we partly gather—that the persistent extension of Sherman's lines toward the Macon road has enforced upon Hood the alternative of being shut up in Atlanta, or of abandoning the city, to save yet for a while the remnant of his army. The Rebel leader chooses, the latter as the least disastrous result—but where is he to go, or what hope of prolonged resistance remains to his defeated, retreating, despairing army? The Northwest of Georgia was a network of natural fortresses, every one of which had to be successively abandoned. When the line of the Chattahoochee was forced, there remained Atlanta, fortified with care, defended with desperate courage—and now Atlanta is abandoned, and there is absolutely no line and no fortified town, and not even broken country where the Rebels can hope to fight with a chance of success. The fall of Atlanta is truly, and in full military sense, the loss of Georgia; and it is not too much to say that this crowning triumph of General Sherman's campaign does in effect inclose the Rebellion within the narrow limits of the Carolinas and of Southern Virginia. It destroys beyond all hope of recovery the unity of the Confederacy, and all probability of its retaining a permanent hold on the Continent.

Not New-Orleans, not Vicksburg, not Chattanooga, not Gettysburg was such a victory as this. It comes at an opportune moment. Let the Loyal North take heart. Devoutly thankful for the great mercy which is granted us, let us grow stronger in resolve, more unalterable in purpose, more religiously confirmed in faith, that the Rebellion shall be utterly crushed, and the Free Union of these States be re-established forever.

Later.—An official dispatch from Maj.-Gen.

Slocum abundantly confirms previous intelligence. The Twentieth Corps occupies Atlanta. Still more momentous is the news that the main army is on the Macon road, near East Point, and that a battle was fought near that station, in which the Rebel army was cut in two, Hood defeated and Hardee killed. The Rebel army, then, has no remaining line of retreat; is shut up in the triangle between the Macon and Augusta roads; and may even be already destroyed or scattered. At all events, there has been a great battle, and it is as the result of that battle that Sherman to-day holds not only Atlanta but the Macon road also. There seems no reason to doubt that the overthrow of the Rebel power in Georgia is complete and irremediable.

### THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS CONTRASTED.

I. The Union Platform affirms the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Democratic pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

II. The Union Platform treats the Rebellion as wrong—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a Peace, but to make one, by constraining the Rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic Platform nowhere condemns the Rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

III. The Union Platform exhorts the Government to prosecute the War vigorously till the Rebellion shall be suppressed—no further. The Democratic Platform points significantly to the fact that the Rebellion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that it was a mistake to attempt resisting Rebel force by force.

IV. The Union Platform affirms that as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquility and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Democratic Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that Slavery shall be preserved and perpetuated.

V. The Union Platform holds it right that Black as well as White men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Democratic is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course doesn't want "niggers" to fight in it.

VI. The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country, and promises ample provision for those who have been or may be disabled in her service. The Democratic Platform proffers them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are fighting in a righteous and holy cause.

VII. The Democratic Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the Rebellion, but blames the Rebels for nothing. Even the cruelties of the Rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unprotected, to the burning suns and drenching storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of corn meal and two of putrid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the Rebels have done anything wrong in the premises.

—In short, if Mr. Jeff. Davis had been platform-maker for the Chicago Convention, he could not have treated himself more tenderly nor his enterprise more gingerly than they have been in the actual Platform.

### MCCLLELLAN AND DIXIE.

The Richmond Dispatch, in June, 1862, had the following editorial statement:

A MILITARY ADVERTISER.  
In the early part of this war, Gen. McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he had not done the fact—and his recent reports prove that in monetary he is the representative man of the Yankee nation—it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will show his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West Point, he was admitted to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own section. We dare say this was genuine, and that he really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high-bred soldier and gentleman of the North is as much a hater and adventurer as any Irishman in his ranks. If he has any conscience, it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. When the pangs of remorse in which he is employed, his condition will be such as even an enemy may pity."

The above was copied into THE TRIBUNE of June 25th, 1862, as into many other journals of the loyal States. Did Gen. McClellan ever authorize a denial of its main allegation? We never saw any. The challenge and threat of THE DISPATCH certainly required some sort of notice. If any was ever taken, the fact has escaped our observation.

The Richmond Whig copied the above, and added:  
"After the battle of Rich Mountain, both McClellan and Rosecrans declared to General Lee, who were prisoners of war, that they would much rather be leading an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. This can be proved by unimpeachable authority if desired. This boasted soldier and gentleman of the North is as much a hater and adventurer as any Irishman in his ranks. If he has any conscience, it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. When the pangs of remorse in which he is employed, his condition will be such as even an enemy may pity."

Of course, we receive these statements with considerable allowance. What was said to the captive Rebel officers was probably to this effect—that, being Democrats, and hostile to Abolition, they would have preferred to put down any anti-Slavery rebellion in the East rather than a pro-Slavery one at the South. It was, though not treasonable, an improper remark under the circumstances, for it tended to mislead the Rebels into a belief that our Army officers were at heart on their side.

We presume likewise that THE DISPATCH makes the most of McClellan's letter to "a distinguished officer in the South;" but that he wrote one, and that it was impelled by sympathy for the slave-holders, even though in rebellion, we have no manner of doubt. Nor can we doubt that it tended to encourage and strengthen the Rebels, by convincing them that, in the fight they were rushing into, they would have the effective sym-

pathy, if not the active coöperation, of our West Point graduates, with few exceptions.

Does any one believe that THE DISPATCH made its story out of whole cloth?

### HATE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

The Hartford Times has a letter from its editor at Chicago, which says:

"There is throughout the West a wide-spread and growing feeling of dislike toward New-England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any party, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling that is so prevalent in the West is largely indebted to this odious war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of its profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and tears. It is a feeling that is not confined to the West, but is also prevalent in the South. In this sweeping condemnation, there is a liability that but little justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism, but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate, Lincoln should be re-elected, and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New-England."

The Times bears false witness in asserting that this mean jealousy and detestation of New-England are shared by the Republicans of the West. It is a Democratic sentiment, based on devotion to Slavery and hatred of common schools, popular lectures, and other means of enlightening and elevating the masses. Find a denouncer of New-England where you will, and you may safely bet that he is a Copperhead, even though he should, for effect, pretend not to be. And why shouldn't those who support laws which make teaching the humble crime, hate a region that produces schoolmasters for exportation! It is natural as life.

The Times knows thoroughly the falsehood of the pretenses that "Eastern men are getting an undue share of profits," &c., &c. It knows that half the factories of New-England have been closed for months, owing to the scarcity and high price of cotton. It knows that the Republican party was developed and organized at the West, months before it had been heard of at the East. It knows that the Republicans of New-England are now supporting Western candidates for President and Vice-President. It knows that the threats that the West will, in any contingency, sever her connection with the East, are uttered only by men who want to take the West into the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. That is the real and only impulse of their clamor against New-England.

Mr. Lincoln was elected by the solid vote of the Free West, and will be re-elected by the same. If that section turns against him, he will be defeated; if not, he will be re-elected; and the Copperhead minority will not imitate their Southern brethren by getting up a fresh Rebellion. They are a good deal too prudent to try it on!

### ITALY.

The Italian Government has just published the result of the first census taken since the annexation of the formerly independent Italian States to Sardinia and the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. According to this census the Kingdom of Italy contains a population of 21,777,334 souls. It is, consequently, the fifth Power of Europe, as regards the number of inhabitants, being only excelled by Russia, France, England and Austria. It is superior in this respect to Spain, of which the territory is twice as extensive, and to Prussia, of which the area is likewise greater. In density of population it exceeds France and Prussia, but remains behind Belgium, the most densely populated country of Europe, next to England and Holland. Lombardy and Sicily are the provinces in which the population has increased most rapidly of late years. Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces come next, while in Piedmont the increase has been much less.

But Italy is not merely one of the first powers of Europe in point of population. Under the administration of wise statesmen, it is rapidly developing its vast resources. It has reorganized the army and it is building up a powerful navy, which will rival the glorious fleets of the republics of Venice and Genoa. Being already possessed of all the strength of a great power, it has by common consent been recognized by the five governments, which hitherto have been regarded as the great powers of Europe, as their equal.

Especially noteworthy is the progress which popular education has made throughout the whole Peninsula since the establishment of the kingdom of Italy. The instruction given to the people is gratuitous; the popular schools being at the expense of the municipality. The Government affords help, in cases of necessity, when the municipality is too poor to pay. The schools are inspected through superintendents appointed by Government. In order to form some notion of the progress which has been made, it will be sufficient to state that the Neapolitan provinces (divided into 155 comuni, or municipalities) possessed, in 1861, only 1054 schools attended by 23,567 boys, and 778 female schools, attended by 18,112 girls.

In November, 1862, scarcely a year later, the number of schools had already increased to 1,603, with 60,050 boys in attendance, and the female schools, which had risen to the number of 922, had an increased attendance of 30,567 girls. To the above may be added a large number of evening schools for the instruction of adults and all such persons as cannot afford time for the acquirement of instruction during the day. They are frequently opened through the gratuitous help of gentlemen and students who give their time and attention to the instruction of the working classes.

The consolidation of the kingdom of Italy is one of the most important results which has thus far attended the aspirations of the dismembered nationalities of Europe for freedom and unity. A few years ago a united Italy was only a dream; a dream for which the noblest patriots had long striven and suffered in vain, but which nevertheless did not seem to approach nearer a realization. Then a patriotic King was found who placed himself at the head of the national movement and gave to it a center; a great statesman (Cavour), with eminent ability, guided the enthusiasm of the nation to a glorious success, while an illustrious hero (Garibaldi) assisted him in breaking down the opposition of the greatest of Italian despots, the King of Naples.

All the prominence that Italy has now ac-

quired, she owes to the consolidation of her dismembered parts into one nationality. Before the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy, none of the Italian States were of importance; now the united country is the fifth power of Europe. Her recent history has thus become for all Nations, an instructive example of the importance of preserving National unity. It is especially so for us. If the people of the United States preserve their Nationality, no one doubts that they will be, for all time to come, one of the first nations of the world. If, on the other hand, sovereignty shall exist, as intended by the Constitution of the Rebel Confederacy, only in the separate States, nothing can save them from the impotence of the Italian States before their Union.

Further illustration of the "chivalry" of the South is supplied by Admiral Farragut's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, this morning printed. "Gen. Page and his officers," says the Admiral, "with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis."

That is of a piece with Pirate Semmes' throwing his sword into the ocean after he had surrendered, and then, while himself a prisoner of war, stealing off in a convenient British yacht. Semmes, by surrendering, had procured a cessation of the fire of the Kearsarge, on the implied understanding that he was to deliver himself up. Page, unable to run away, exhibits what Admiral Farragut well describes as mere "childish spite" by destroying property belonging to his captor, in violation of the terms of his agreement.

These things are not great in themselves, but they show what ideas of honor and truthfulness prevail among the leading traitors—just such men as McClellan said he considered "perfect gentlemen."

The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says in reference to the conversation of the Democrats who attended the Convention:

"The saddest thing to all this political talk was the evident delight at our military failures. I do not write the words willingly, for realizing profoundly that this Rebellion can be put down by no party and by no effort that stops short of embracing the People of the North, I know how fully it is admitting that the end of these troublesome times is not yet in sight. But there could be no mistaking the tone of exultation in which the invasion of the North and the seizure of the Capital, in the fourth year of the war, were paraded, and Grant's flanking operations were laughed at, and the ability of Jeff. Davis was exultantly eulogized."

Let every Union man ask himself if in his own experience it is not true that his Copperhead acquaintances talk in just that way. Do they not affect to disbelieve successes on our side, belittle our Generalships—McClellan of course excepted—and extol the Rebels. Did you ever hear a Copperhead rejoice heartily over our great victories, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Mobile? Do you think they want this Rebellion suppressed?

Now we believe the people of the North do mean that the Union shall survive by the overthrow of the Rebellion. The Chicago platform and candidates do not mean it, and there is hence between them and the people an irreconcilable, fundamental difference, and the people will finally show it at the polls.

We learn that Gen. McClellan declares privately among his friends that he cannot and will not endorse the Peace platform constructed for him at Chicago. What is the use of such humbug? He is nominated on that platform; he was nominated after that platform had been adopted, with but few dissenting votes, and those mostly of men who wished it made more abject than it is; and he would not have been nominated if it had been understood that he would not accept that platform. The candidates are of far more consequence than the men. It speaks well for Gen. M.'s West Point training that he is ashamed of his company; but this amounts to nothing unless he tramples the vile thing under his feet. He cannot dismember himself of the platform, and yet receive the votes of those who support him for its sake.

That Gen. McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the Rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. MITCHELL, of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a second-rate and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said: 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is festering at this murder is his bean ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an imputation on Jeff. Davis be expected to desire to see the Rebellion crushed?

The laws of Slavery, says the Richmond Enquirer, the highest Democratic Authority, apply equally to White Men as to Black. Those who vote for the Chicago Platform know what they have to expect; if laboring-men they are considered fit to be bought and sold, and wear liveries.

The World affects to be satisfied with the Chicago Democratic Platform, and to pretend that we have not perverted its meaning. We have a short method with such quibbles: Just print the Baltimore and the Chicago Platforms together in a leading article calling attention to their leading points, and asking a verdict for your party on its own authentic and carefully elaborated declaration of Principles. This is what we have done; now do the like if you dare!

We urge upon all journals of either party, or of neither, to set those two Platforms conspicuously before their readers, calling their attention to

their main distinctive points. Let the People see and judge!

There is not a word of cheer in the Chicago Platform for the unequalled successes of Farragut and our tars. We say unequalled. All history shows but four or five victories of fleets against forts, and none such as this. Is there nothing in this to arouse Democratic blood?

Jeff. Davis's Constitution, which Governor Seymour in his Twiddle-Hall speech preferred to his own, excludes all foreign votes.

Will the Irish voters, even disciplined by their malinger of 20 years standing, Brocks, support Seymour & Co., who seek to deprive them of their votes?

The sum and substance of the Chicago Democratic Platform are just this: Uncle Sam is dead, and Jeff. Davis is appointed to administer on the estate. The children object, and demand a rehearing of the case. They don't believe in the reported decease.

How is it that McClellan ordered the Legislature of Maryland to be seized, and Pendleton endeavored to stop all seizures of traitors by the introduction of his habeas-corpus resolution.

Which is which?

For The Tribune.

### On the Chicago Surrender.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?  
What! crouch before Treason? make Freedom a lie!

What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay  
And the rags of his black banner dropping away?  
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,  
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun!

He's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword;  
He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifices poured;  
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast

The knave who stands idly till peril is past,  
But he who submits when the thunders have burst  
And victory dawns, is of cowards the worst!

Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak,  
That cravens so shamelessly lift the white check  
To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow,  
The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe?  
See! Anarchy smiles at the Peace which they seek,  
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask!

Give thanks, ye brave boys, who by val and by crag  
Bear onward, unfaltering, our noble old flag.  
Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead,  
For the blood of your valor is uselessly shed!  
No soldier's green laurel is promised you here,  
But the white rag of "sympathy" softly shall cheer!

And you, ye war martyrs, who preach from your graves  
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,  
Or, living, still linger in shadows of Death,  
Puff out the starved muscle, recall the faint breath,  
And shout, till those cowards rejoice at the cry:  
"By the hands of the Union we fought for—die!"

By the God of our Fathers! this shame we must share,  
But it grows too debasing for freemen to bear.  
And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves  
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves,  
Or, spurning the spirit which bound it of yore,  
And sundered, exist as a nation no more!

RAYARD TAYLOR.

### Union State Ratification Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of Union-men of the State will be held at SYRACUSE on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 11 o'clock a. m., to ratify the National and State nominations. The friends of the Union cause throughout the State are earnestly solicited to coöperate.

Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. CHARLES JONES, Chairman.  
ISAAC FULLER, Secretary.

**Delegates to the Union State Convention.**  
The following delegates were elected, last evening, in the various Districts named below:

District.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	B. E. Weymouth, C. B. Wheeler, I. C. F. E. Lader, Wm. McMonaghl.	John W. Wheeler, John P. Burk, Lewis Porter.
II.	Denis McLaughlin, Capt. A. P. Green, Gen. W. J. Williams, Jas. M. Tuthill, Gen. M. Patrick, John J. Silcock, Samuel S. Wyckoff, August Schmitt, Israel Gillett.	Augustus Shinnon, W. H. Hitt, Henry Drier, Daniel Moore, Andrew J. Kitch, Thomas Outwater, John J. Glover, Joseph A. Gardner, Michael McDermott.
III.	A. W. Kennedy, Daniel H. Porter, John Edwards, John F. Cleveland, Thomas G. Givan, Chas. T. Polhemus, William Shibley, Samuel L. Lumber, Isaac M. Day.	Reuben C. Miller, James V. Olson, James W. Murray, Joseph Snyder, Rush C. Hawkins, Wm. A. Walker, Morris Welch, Robert Roddy.
VIII.	Wm. H. Anderson, Adm. Holbrook, J. W. Higgins, A. M. Ellis, C. A. Lamont, Martin B. Brown, John J. Taylor, Henry H. Haight.	John H. Pullis, A. N. Denman, A. E. Dodge, Daniel Sullivan, Charles J. Tolson, Lewis J. Kirk.
XI.	J. L. Hastie, A. C. Raul, G. P. Bradford, S. V. R. Cooper, Sam. J. Glassey.	Ab